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The Best Funny  
Page in America,  
and ALL THE NEWS in  
The Evening  
Journal . . .

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

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Naval War Under  
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row's

Evening Journal.



## RICHARD HARDING DAVIS AMID THE HORRORS OF THE CUBAN WAR.

**WEYLER WARS,  
NOT ON MEN,  
BUT WOMEN.**



A Spanish Guerilla.

**Journal's Special Commissioner Paints a  
Vivid Picture of the Butcher's  
Terrible Doings.**

**Frightful Suffering Caused by the Order Com-  
manding Country People to Go Into  
the Fortified Towns.**

**Insurgents Least of All Affected—Condition of Distress  
Among the Helpless and Innocent Alone  
Justifies Our Intervention.**

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

C IENFUEGOS, Jan. 22.—As is already well known in the United States, General Weyler issued an order some months ago commanding the country people living in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas to betake themselves and their belongings to the fortified towns. His object in doing this was to prevent the pacificos from giving help to the insurgents and from sheltering them and the wounded in their huts, so flying columns of guerillas and Spanish soldiers were sent to burn these huts and to drive the inhabitants into the suburbs of the cities. Sufficient time has passed since this was done to allow one to note the effects of this order, and I have been studying the results as they are to be found in the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, the order having been extended within the last week to embrace this latter province.

**Problem of Weyler's Own Creating.**

It looks as though General Weyler was reaping what he had sown and was face to face with a problem of his own creating, and, as far as a visitor can judge, the results of this famous order seem to furnish a better argument to those who think the United States should interfere in behalf of Cuba than does the fact that men are being killed here, and that both sides are devastating the island and wrecking property worth many millions of dollars.

The order, apart from being unprecedented in warfare, proved an exceedingly short-sighted one, and acted almost immediately after the manner of a boomerang. The able-bodied men of each family who had remained loyal, or at least neutral, so long as they were permitted to live undisturbed on their few acres were not content to exist on the charity of a city, and they at once swarmed over to the insurgent ranks by the hundreds, and it was only the old and infirm and the women and children who went into the towns, where they at once became a burden on the Spanish residents, who were already distressed by the lack of trade and the high prices asked for food.

**Order Hurts the Innocent.**

The order failed also in its original object of embarrassing the insurgents, for they are used to living out of doors and finding food for themselves, and the destruction of the huts where they had been made welcome was not a great loss to men who can construct a shelter from a palm tree with the aid of a machete in a few minutes. So the order failed to distress those against whom it was aimed, but brought swift and terrible suffering to those who are, and were, absolutely innocent of any intent against the Government, and to the adherents of the Government as well.

It is easy to imagine what happened when hundreds of people, in some towns thousands, were herded together on the bare ground, with no food, with no drainage or knowledge of sanitation, with no covering for their heads but palm leaves, with no privacy for the women and young girls, with no thought but as to how they could get food on the morrow. It is true that in the country also these people had no covering



**RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, THE JOURNAL'S CORRESPONDENT IN CUBA.**

for their huts but palm leaves, but the huts there are made stoutly to endure.

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**How Diseases Were Obviated.**

When a man built one of them he was building his home, not a shelter tent, and they were placed well apart from one another, with the free air of the plain or mountains blowing about them, with room for the sun to beat down and drink up the impurities, and with patches of green things growing in rows over the few acres. I have seen them like that, and I know that no disease could have sprung from houses built so admirably to admit the sun and the air. I have also seen them, I might add in parentheses, rising in sluggish columns of black smoke against the sky, hundreds of them, while those who had lived in them for years stood huddled together at a distance watching the flames run over the dry rafters of their homes, roaring and crackling with delight, like something human, or inhuman, and blotting the beautiful sunlit landscape with great masses of red flames.

The huts in which these people live at present lean one against the other, and there are no broad roads nor green tobacco patches to separate one from another. There are, on the contrary, narrow paths, two feet across, where dogs and cattle and human beings tramp through daily additions of refuse and garbage and filth, and where the malaria riess at night in a white winding sheet of damp mist.

In Jaruco, in the Havana Province, a town of only two thousand inhabitants, the deaths from smallpox have averaged seven a day for the last month. While Frederic Remington and I were there six victims of smallpox were carried past us up the hill to the burying ground in the space of twelve hours. There were Spanish soldiers as well as pacificos among these, for the Spanish officers either know or care nothing for the health of their men.

There is no attempt made to police these military camps, and in Jaruco the fifth covered the streets and the plaza ankle deep and even filled the corners of the church, which has been turned into a fort and has hammocks swung from the altars. The huts of the pacificos, with from four to six people in each, were jammed together in rows a quarter of a mile long, and within ten feet and parallel with the cavalry barracks, where sixty men and horses had lived for a month. Next to the stables were the barracks. No one was vaccinated, no one was clean, and all of them were living on half rations.

In the city of Matanzas the huts have been built upon a hill, and so far neither smallpox nor yellow fever has made headway there; but there is nothing for these people to eat, either, and while I was there three babies died from plain, old-fashioned starvation and from no other cause.

**Sixteen Soldiers Die Every Day.**

The Government's report for the year just ended gives the number of deaths in three hospitals of Matanzas as 380 for the year, which is an average of a little over one death a day. As a matter of fact, in the military hospital alone the soldiers during several months of last year died at the rate of sixteen a day. It seems hard that Spain should hold Cuba at such a sacrifice of her own people.

In Cardenas, one of the principal seaport towns of the island, I found the pacificos living in huts at the back of the town and lodged also in abandoned warehouses along the water front. The condition of these latter was so pitiable that it is difficult to describe it correctly and hope to be believed.

These warehouses are built on wooden piles, about fifty feet from the water's edge. They were originally nearly as large in extent as

**CANOVAS  
CONFIRMS  
JOURNAL.**

**Weyler Will Cease to  
Be Ruler of  
Cuba.**

**PREMIER DECLARES IT.**

**Bears Out Exclusive Infor-  
mation Published in  
This Paper.**

**PLACE FOR AZCARRAGA.**

**The Marquis to Be the Gov-  
erno-General of the  
Island.**

**WEYLER TO HEAD ARMY.**

**Taylor's Negotiations with Can-  
vas for Cuban Reforms En-  
rages Duke of Tetuan.**

**MAY RESIGN HIS OFFICE.**

By Don Fernando Rodriguez.

Madrid, Jan. 30.—I called upon Premier Canovas to-day and questioned him with regard to the appointment of General Azcarraga as Governor-General of Cuba.

Canovas told me that it was true that Weyler would have a successor as civil ruler of the island. The Premier said that Weyler would be continued as commander of the army.

"It is untrue," said Premier Canovas, "that any negotiations are in progress with the United States with respect to reforms in Cuba, and it is equally false that there is any conflict between Mr. Taylor and the Duke of Tetuan regarding Cuban reforms."

This denial is noteworthy in view of the declaration in the Journal El Dia that Mr. Taylor would shortly return to Washington disgusted with the Foreign Minister.

**Drafting Cuban Reforms.**

Notwithstanding the denial of Premier Canovas I learn on the best of authority that the drafting of the Cuban reforms is the reason for the direct negotiations of Canovas with Hannis Taylor, the American Minister. This step is a virtual snub to the Foreign Minister, who, finding himself ignored, is so irritated that it is possible he will resign.

The Premier is still determined to divide the civil and military commands in Cuba, while keeping Weyler at the head of the army.

**Duplicity of Spain.**

I cannot too strongly point out that in the question of reforms Spain may take away with one hand what she offers with the other.

The antecedents of Romero Robledo and Santos Guzman, whose names are mentioned in connection with the succession to the ministries of the Interior and Colonies, respectively, are ominous for due executions of reforms. Both politicians are well known to and cordially disliked by Cuban insurgents.

**WHO WROTE THE SPEECH?**

Cleveland's Remarks at the Academy of Medicine Friday Night Out of His Usual Vein.

Washington, Jan. 30.—All Washington is puzzling its brains in an attempt to guess who wrote the speech which the President delivered before the Academy of Medicine in New York last night. The President didn't. He is ruled out of the list of possibilities by unanimous agreement. The speech is clever and full of good points. It is so totally different from anything of which he has hitherto claimed the authorship that the search for the writer promises to become interesting.

There are only two points in the speech in which the President seems to have collaborated. These are in the paragraph containing the sentence, "I need not suggest that such evils are allowed to exist by reason of the insufficiency of our laws or a laxity in their execution," and in the subsequent sentence, "I have intimated that for this condition you are not responsible in a professional sense; but are you sure that, as citizens, you are doing all in your power to remedy the situation?" Sentiment narrows down to Dr. Bryant, the President's friend and physician, and Dr. Sternberg, Surgeon-General of the Army, as the Junius of the occasion.

**BURDEN REWARD UNPAID.**

New Yorker Wishes to Make Deductions and Divide Balance Between Detectives and Jeweller.

London, Jan. 30.—Scotland Yard police have not yet received a farthing of the reward offered by I. Townsend Burden, of New York, for the recovery of his stolen jewelry, though they have by no means abandoned hope.

I learn that Mr. Burden wishes to make a variety of deductions from the amount of the reward. He then promises to hand over the balance to the American Ambassadors for distribution between the Jew Street and the police.

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